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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/023,638	12/17/2001	Sang-Soon Kim	678-723 (P9785)	4273

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EXAMINER	
DANIEL JR, WILLIE J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

DATE MAILED: 07/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/023,638	KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Willie J. Daniel, Jr.	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 October 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-4* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 27 October 2005. **Claims 1-4** are now pending in the present application. This office action is made **Final**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The 112 rejections applied to the claims are withdrawn, as the proposed claim corrections are approved.

Claim Objections

3. **Claim 3** is objected to because of the following informalities:

   a. Applicant failed to properly remove markings from language that includes mark-up (i.e., underlining). For example, claim 3 recites "... ; and, ..." in line(s) 13-14 of the claim. Applicant applied the same mark-up (i.e., underlining) in a previous response filed on 25 April 2005. See MPEP § 714 and 37 CFR 1.121(c).

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, and **4** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Lim (US 6,628,974 B1)** in view of **Iwata et al.** (hereinafter Iwata) **(US 5,723,959)**.

Regarding **Claim 1**, Lim discloses an apparatus for controlling opening and closing of a folder in a foldable mobile communication terminal (see Fig. 5 "ref. 1") having a main body (3) and a sub-body (2) foldably mounted on the main body (3), said sub-body (2) being opened or closed either automatically or manually in compliance with a user's selection, said apparatus comprising (see abstract; col. 5, lines 14-25; col. 7, lines 61-64; col. 8, lines 55-57; col. 9, lines 29-31; col. 11, lines 57-61; Fig. 5):

a sensor means (50, 51, 52) arranged at one end of the main-body (3) and the sub-body (2), for detecting a fully open status or a fully closed status of the sub-body (2) on the main-body (3) (see col. 6, line 56 - col. 7, line 9), where the position detection section controls the driving section for opening and closing;

a rotating section (10) which reads on the claimed "sub-body opening and closing drive unit" for automatically opening or closing the sub-body (2) by means of activating a sub-body drive motor (12) rotatably coupled with said one end of the sub-body (2), under control of a switch (5) which hereinafter reads on the "control unit" (see col. 5, lines 5-24), where a control unit would be inherent to respond to the switch (5) operating the power transferring

section and driving section. Lim fails to disclose having the features a current sensing unit coupled to the control unit for sensing an amount of motor drive current applied to the sub-body drive motor and providing the sensed amount of motor drive current to the control unit; and said control unit for taking a measurement of the amount of the motor drive current output from said current sensing unit upon enabling of an automatic opening or closing operation of the sub-body in the sub-body opening and closing drive unit in compliance with the user's selection of automatic sub-body control, and for discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor when the measured amount of the motor drive current is larger than a predetermined current threshold value and the sensor means senses one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body and discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor after driving the sub-body drive motor for at least more than one cycle of the motor when the measured amount of the motor drive current is larger than the predetermined current threshold and the sensor means senses neither one of fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body. However, the examiner maintains that having the features a current sensing unit coupled to the control unit for sensing an amount of motor drive current applied to the sub-body drive motor and providing the sensed amount of motor drive current to the control unit; and said control unit for taking a measurement of the amount of the motor drive current output from said current sensing unit upon enabling of an automatic opening or closing operation of the sub-body in the sub-body opening and closing drive unit in compliance with the user's selection of automatic sub-body control, and for discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor when the measured amount of the motor drive current is larger than a predetermined current threshold value and the sensor means senses one of a

fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body and discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor after driving the sub-body drive motor for at least more than one cycle of the motor when the measured amount of the motor drive current is larger than the predetermined current threshold and the sensor means senses neither one of fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body was well known in the art, as taught by Itawa.

In the same field of endeavor, Iwata teaches of the features

a motor lock detection circuit (88) which reads on the claimed "current sensing unit" coupled to the control device (10) which reads on the claimed "unit" for sensing an amount of motor drive current applied to the window glass which reads on the claimed "sub-body" drive motor (12) and providing the sensed amount of motor drive current to the control unit (10) (see col. 4, lines 1-6; col. 5, lines 5 col. 6, lines 21; col. 7, lines 52-56; Fig. 1), where the motor lock detection circuit monitors the current of the motor during the raising and lowering of the window; and

said control unit (10) for taking a measurement of the amount of the motor drive current output from said current sensing unit (88) upon enabling of an automatic opening or closing operation of the sub-body in the sub-body opening and closing drive unit in compliance with the user's selection of automatic sub-body control, and for discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor (12) when the measured amount of the motor drive current is larger than a predetermined current threshold value and the sensor (96) means senses one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body (see col. 4, lines 1-6; col. 5, lines 32-55; col. 5, line 65 - col. 6, lines 46; col. 7, lines 52-56; Fig. 1), where the motor lock detection circuit monitors the current according to the comparator using the predetermined current to detect

the complete raising/lowering of the window in which the drive unit would be inherent,

and discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor (12) after repeatedly driving the sub-body drive motor (12) for at least more than one cycle of the motor (12) when the measured amount of the motor drive current is larger than the predetermined current threshold and the sensor means (96) senses neither one of fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body (see col. 7, line 52 - col. 8, line 6; col. 8, lines 30-36; col. 9, lines 45-55; col. 11, lines 44-63; col. 5, lines 32-55; col. 5, line 65 - col. 6, lines 46; Figs. 3a-d), where the motor continues to try to raise/lower the window with a foreign object obstructing the movement in which the raising/lowering is repeated over time intervals and as a result of the repetitions the motor reverses direction and stops.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lim and Iwata to have a current sensing unit coupled to the control unit for sensing an amount of motor drive current applied to the sub-body drive motor and providing the sensed amount of motor drive current to the control unit; and said control unit for taking a measurement of the amount of the motor drive current output from said current sensing unit upon enabling of an automatic opening or closing operation of the sub-body in the sub-body opening and closing drive unit in compliance with the user's selection of automatic sub-body control, and for discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor when the measured amount of the motor drive current is larger than a predetermined current threshold value and the sensor means senses one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body and discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor after driving the sub-body drive motor for at least more than one cycle of the motor when the

measured amount of the motor drive current is larger than the predetermined current threshold and the sensor means senses neither one of fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body, in order to provide a control device in which rush current, which is generated during operation of a switch, and abnormal current which is generated by a foreign object being can be clearly distinguished to prevent faulty operation, as taught by Iwata (see col. 2, lines 56-62).

Regarding **Claim 3**, Lim teaches of a method for controlling automatic opening and closing of a folder in a foldable mobile communication terminal (1) having a main body (3), a sub-body (2) foldably mounted on the main body (3), a sensor (50, 51, 52) means for detecting a fully open status or a fully closed status of the sub-body with respect to the main-body (3), and a sub-body (2) opening and closing drive unit for automatically opening or closing the sub-body by activating a sub-body drive motor (14), under control of a control unit (5) (see abstract; col. 5, lines 14-25; col. 6, line 56 - col. 7, line 9; col. 7, lines 61-64; col. 11, lines 57-61; Fig. 5), the method comprising the step of using a switch (5) to control the activation of automatically opening or closing sub-body (2) (see col. 5, lines 5-24; col. 8, lines 55-57; col. 9, lines 29-31) and discontinuing to drive sub-body (2) when the sensor means detects either a fully open status or fully closed status of the sub-body (2) (see col. 8, line 55 - col. 9, line 62). Lim fails to disclose taking a measurement of an amount of motor driving current applied to the sub-body drive motor when there is an activation of the sub-body opening and closing drive unit to drive the sub-body drive motor for opening or closing the sub-body in compliance with a user's selection to automatic opening or closing by a switch; discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor when the measured amount of motor

driving current is greater than a predetermined current threshold value and the sensor means detects one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body; and, discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor after driving the sub-body drive motor for at least more than one cycle of the motor when the measured amount of the motor drive current is greater than the predetermined current threshold and the sensor means senses neither one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body. However, the examiner maintains that taking a measurement of an amount of motor driving current applied to the sub-body drive motor when there is an activation of the sub-body opening and closing drive unit to drive the sub-body drive motor for opening or closing the sub-body in compliance with a user's selection to automatic opening or closing by a switch; discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor when the measured amount of motor driving current is greater than a predetermined current threshold value and the sensor means detects one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body; and, discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor after driving the sub-body drive motor for at least more than one cycle of the motor when the measured amount of the motor drive current is greater than the predetermined current threshold and the sensor means senses neither one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body was well known in the art, as taught by Iwata.

Iwata further teaches of the features

taking a measurement of an amount of motor driving current applied to the sub-body drive motor (12) when there is an activation of the sub-body opening and closing drive unit to drive the sub-body drive motor (12) for opening or closing the sub-body in compliance with a user's selection to automatic opening or closing by a switch (48) (see col. 4, lines 31-

39; col. 5, lines 32-37; col. 5, line 65 - col. 6, line 30; col. 7, lines 52-56; Fig. 1), where the motor lock detection circuits monitors the amount of current flowing through the motor;

discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor (12) when the measured amount of motor driving current is greater than a predetermined current threshold value (I1) and the sensor means (96) detects one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body (see col. 4, lines 31-39; col. 5, lines 32-37; col. 5, line 65 - col. 6, line 48; col. 7, lines 52-62; Fig. 1), where the motor exceeds a predetermined current value during the complete raising/lowering (opening/closing) in which the motor will stop operation; and,

discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor (12) after driving the sub-body drive motor (12) for at least more than one cycle of the motor (12) when the measured amount of the motor drive current is greater than the predetermined current threshold and the sensor means (96) senses one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body (see col. 7, line 52 - col. 8, line 6; col. 8, lines 30-36; col. 9, lines 45-55; col. 11, lines 44-63; col. 5, lines 32-55; col. 5, line 65 - col. 6, lines 46; Figs. 3a-d), where the motor continues to try to raise/lower the window with a foreign object obstructing the movement in which the raising/lowering is repeated over time intervals and as a result of the repetitions the motor reverses direction and stops.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lim and Iwata for taking a measurement of an amount of motor driving current applied to the sub-body drive motor when there is an activation of the sub-body opening and closing drive unit to drive the sub-body drive motor for opening or closing the sub-body in compliance with a user's selection to automatic

opening or closing by a switch; discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor when the measured amount of motor driving current is greater than a predetermined current threshold value and the sensor means detects one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body; and, discontinuing to drive the sub-body drive motor after driving the sub-body drive motor for at least more than one cycle of the motor when the measured amount of the motor drive current is greater than the predetermined current threshold and the sensor means senses neither one of a fully open status and a fully closed status of the sub-body, in order to provide a control device in which rush current, which is generated during operation of a switch, and abnormal current which is generated by a foreign object being can be clearly distinguished to prevent faulty operation, as taught by Iwata (see col. 2, lines 56-62).

Regarding **Claim 4**, Lim teaches of having a motor (12) (see col. 5, lines 14-30; col. 10, lines 33-40), where the motor operates according to an electrical signal. Lim fails to disclose having the feature measuring current over a period. However, the examiner maintains that the feature measuring current over a period was well known in the art, as taught by Iwata.

Iwata further teaches the feature of wherein the measurement of the amount of motor driving current is carried out in a period of several tens of milliseconds (see col. 5, line 44 - col. 6, line 34; Figs. 1, 2A-F, and 3A-D), where the control device (10) has timer circuits for evaluating time periods of operation as the motor is in the state of raising or lowering. The current is monitored in correlation to the time periods (see col. 7, lines 51-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lim and Iwata to have the feature

measuring current over a period, in order to provide a control device in which rush current, which is generated during operation of a switch, and abnormal current which is generated by a foreign object being can be clearly distinguished to prevent faulty operation, as taught by Iwata (see col. 2, lines 56-62).

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Lim (US 6,628,974 B1)** and **Iwata et al.** (hereinafter Iwata) **(US 5,723,959)** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Toba (US 6,438,392 B1)**.

Regarding **Claim 2**, the combination of Lim and Iwata discloses everything claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Lim further teaches of having mobile communication terminal (1) having

a first magnet disposed in a hinge shaft (60) which reads on the claimed "hinge" rotatably connected to one end of the sub-body (2) and the main-body (3) , said hinge (60) being provided with the sub-body opening and closing drive unit (10) (see col. 5, lines 4-19; col. 6, lines 56-65; col. 7, lines 4-9; col. 10, lines 26-56; col. 11, lines 29-54; Figs. 5, 6, 7, 12, 20-21, 32), where the magnet is the magnetic field generated for the magnetic sensors to detect for determining the position of the folding component in which the first magnet would be inherent;

an opening sensor (51, 52) disposed, in the vicinity of the hinge, on one end of a lower surface of a printed circuit board inside the main-body (3), for providing the control unit with a first sensing signal indicating a fully open status of the sub-body from the main-body (3), when the first magnet is placed in close proximity to the opening sensor (see col. 5, lines 4-

19; col. 6, line 60 - col. 7, line 57; col. 11, lines 29-54; Figs. 5, 6, 7, 12, 20-21, 32), where the position detection section provides a controlling signal for the driving section to detect the position of the rotating sections. The sensors provide a specific control signal to the driving section to detect the position between the sub-body and main-body for opening/closing and to keep the rotating sections in phase, in which the sensors being in vicinity of the printed circuit board would be inherent. Also, contact switches can be used for determining the position of the foldable section. The combination of Lim and Iwata fails to disclose having the features a second magnet mounted inwardly on an inner surface of the sub-body, spaced apart from the hinge; a closing sensor disposed in a position opposing to the second magnet, spaced apart from the hinge, on the printed circuit board inside the main-body, for providing the control unit with a second sensing signal indicating a fully closed status of the sub-body onto the main-body, when the second magnet is placed in close proximity to the closing sensor. However, the examiner maintains that having the features a second magnet mounted inwardly on an inner surface of the sub-body, spaced apart from the hinge; a closing sensor disposed in a position opposing to the second magnet, spaced apart from the hinge, on the printed circuit board inside the main-body, for providing the control unit with a second sensing signal indicating a fully closed status of the sub-body onto the main-body, when the second magnet is placed in close proximity to the closing sensor was well known in the art, as taught by Toba.

In the same field of endeavor, Toba teaches of the features

a magnet (7) which reads on the claimed "second magnet" mounted inwardly on an inner surface of the cover section which reads on the claimed "sub-body", spaced apart from the

hinge (3) (see col. 4, lines 31-52; Fig. 1), where the magnet and detection circuit is able to detect the open or close position;

an open/close detection circuit (5) which reads on the claimed "closing sensor" disposed in a position opposing to the second magnet (7), spaced apart from the hinge (3), on the printed circuit board inside the body (1) which reads on the claimed "main-body", for providing the control circuit (12) which reads on the claimed "control unit" with a second sensing signal indicating a fully closed status of the sub-body (2) onto the main-body (1), when the second magnet (7) is placed in close proximity to the closing sensor (5) (see col. 4, lines 31-53; Figs. 1-4), where the magnet and detection circuit determines whether the folding portion is opened or closed in which the cover section can be realized by a hall element for the positioning. Also, the printed circuit board would be inherent for connecting the components (see Fig. 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lim, Iwata, and Toba to have the features a second magnet mounted inwardly on an inner surface of the sub-body, spaced apart from the hinge; a closing sensor disposed in a position opposing to the second magnet, spaced apart from the hinge, on the printed circuit board inside the main-body, for providing the control unit with a second sensing signal indicating a fully closed status of the sub-body onto the main-body, when the second magnet is placed in close proximity to the closing sensor, in order to have a cellular telephone that is able to detect the open/close position of the foldable portion and to check absence reception, as taught by Toba (see col. 2, lines 59, 20-25).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 27 October 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant's arguments as the applied reference(s) provide more than adequate support and to further clarify (see the above claims and comments in this section).

6. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). See applicant's arguments in the paragraph bridging pgs. 5-6. In this case, Iwata discloses a mechanism to control the operations (e.g., rotation/direction) of a motor to stop or reverse direction/rotation of a movable body such as a window of automobile (see col. 2, lines 30-62; col. 30, lines 14-20). This mechanism would be applicable to a movable body such as the sub-body of a foldable cellular phone. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lim and Iwata to clearly discloses the features of the instant application, in order to provide a control device in which rush current, which is generated during operation of a switch, and abnormal current which is generated by a foreign object being caught between bodies can be clearly distinguished to prevent faulty

operation, as taught by Iwata (see col. 2, lines 56-62). As a note, Lim discloses having a cellular phone with a foldable body and both Lim and Iwata disclose having a motor for rotating of a movable body. In addition to the applied references, the Examiner suggests the applicant review the cited prior art of made of record (see Nishibe et al. - US 5,453,669; col. 7, lines 51-60; Figs. 1-5).

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-7907. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

WJD,JR
21 July 2006

ERIKA A. GARY
PRIMARY EXAMINE